WASHINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1901.

# GRAVE FEARS FELT

An Unfavorable Turn in the President's Condition.

PHYSICIANS HURRIEDLY CALLED.

The Difficulty Diagnosed by Dr. Mynter as Intestinal Toxemia.

HEART ACTION WEAKER.

Nourishment Fails to Agree With the President-The Fatigue Compelled to Remain in Practically the Same Position for So Long.

13-(3 a. m.).-At 2:30 this morning a mes- Secretary Root took the same train. Dr. 13-(3 a. m.).—At 2.39 this morning a mes-senger was sent from the Milburn house and returned with Dr. Mann and Dr. the stomach is performing its functions Myster. That makes five doctors with the healthfly and normally.

partner, who were at the house during

Mr. Milburn, who left the house late. Then, following this, came the bulletin with the rather startling statement that the stomach had about been removed as

the result of the physic. The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 2:50 a. m.

The President's condition is very serious, and gives rise to the gravest apprehension. His bowels have moved well, but his heart does not respond properly to stimulation. He is conscious. The skin is warm and the pulle small, regular, easily compressible, and 12s, respiration 35, temperature 100.

BUFFALO, Sept. IL-Cl a. m.) .- Whatletin of last evening announcing the development of a slightly unfavorable turn in the President's condition was quickly set at rest at midnight. At that hour a statement was issued by the physicians showing that there was a return to a normal state of affairs. This bulletin

"All unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition have improved since the last bulletin. Pulse, 127, temperature, 100.2."

read as follows:

At mionight it was frankly admitted to a reporter by one of those at the Milburn se that the President was very weak from the physic that had been given him, which, it was said, was very powerful. There was no disturbance of the wound. The same person stated that this morning the doctors realized that Mr. McKinley's digestive organs were not perform-ing their functions. For three days the bowels, it was found, had been torpid. Castor oil and calomel were administer-ed in large doses throughout the day.

Anemas were also resorted to, and there was some response, which tonight has left the President very weak. In consequence hold another consultation shortly after midnight. There was considerable anxiety felt on the part of those outside the Milburn house tonight on account of the news statements obtained from those who came from the house did not entirely relieve it. Secretaries Hitchcock and Wilson and

Postmaster General Smith, as usual, were in the house until the first consultation was over. They left about 11 o'clock. Secretary Hitchcock and the Postmaster General were not disposed to say anything. Secretary Wilson, when asked re-We do not feel much alarmed, as we

trouble, due to the food which has not agreed with him. It has nothing to do with the wound. We believe he will be all right in the morning. That is all I

Mr. Milburn told a reporter that the situation was now a medical and not a surgical one. He would not say anything more on the subject.

BUFFALO, Sept. II -There was a shade well with the President this afternoon when the 3 o'clack bulletin was issued saying that the President's condition was the same as at the time of the very en-couraging bulletin at 9 o clock this morning, but that he was suffering from fatigue, "Fatigue" was a new word in includictins and it was not liked. It was fenred that it was the forerunner of ething that meant a temporary check in the steady, even progress that heretofore has marked the history of the case This fear was, in a measure, confirmed by the next bulletin. It was dated \$:20

The President's condition this ev-coling is not quite so good. His food has not agreed with him and has been stopped. Excretion has not yet been properly established. The kidneys are acting well. His pulse is not satis-fectory, but has improved in the last two hours. The wound is doing well. He is resting quietly. Temperature, 1992; pulse, 128. "The President's condition this

by the Fresident had not agreed with him is regarded as meaning that the parties wounded stomach, heret for hardly heard from and supposed to be healing rapidly and perfectly, has now be come something of an aggressive factor in the case. This complication seemed to have a double bearing. The reason the change in the manner of giving the President neurishment was made was because the former method by injection had caused irritation. In fact, it got to a p

Then, very cautiously and carefully at the first, the physicians began experimenting with conveying the nourish; direct to the stomach by way of the mouth, as has been related from day to day since this begun. The success wa a source of much gratification among the physicians. Dr. McBurney said that they had now taken a new departure in treatment, that the nourishment

Best Quality in Lumber Always sold

han they had been administering. Beef juice at frequent intervals was the regimen up to today. This morning the first experiment with solid food was made. The President had a piece of toast and some weak coffee in addition to the beef juice and a cup of chicken hroth. The 5 o'clock built-tin this morning was the firmest in tone and the most encourone that has come from the house

"The President has spent a quiet and restful night and has taken much nourishment. He feels better this morning than at any time. He has taken a little solid food this morning and relished it. Pulse, 120; temperature, 160.

Barring the fact ,bat the pulse contin nes rather high there was absolutely nothing in this that was not calculated to convey the impression that convales-cence had almost begon. Even as ac-customed as people have become to enournging news, it caused almost a sensation. It was so very positive and con-fident in tone that even the worst of the pessimists were ready to admit that President McKinley was beyond all dan-

This feeling of assurance was even fur-ther increased by the supplemental com-ments of the physicians and others who plained of by Mr. McKinley carrie from the house. The great point a Natural Result of Being Com- was that the solid food had been so well assimilated, and that the wounds in the tomach gave such convincing evidence of having got well along in the healing stage. Dr. McBurney went home by the MILBURN HOME, BUFFALO, Sept. 1 o'clock train, the Empire State Express.

President at this hour.

Abner McKinley and Colonel Brown, his creased. He said that probably the President would have a soft boiled egg before the day was over. The President had the early part of the evening, returned even wanted to smoke. He had spoken for the midnight consultation. After it of a cigar the day before. Today he not very was over they left the house. Neither positively that he wanted it. There was not the sightest indication that there was any irritation or disturbance in the stom-

the stomach had shown unfavorable symptoms. While there was not a worto suggest that the doctors had fears of vomiting, yet that contingency naturally suggested itself. The effect of vomiting hardly be otherwise than so detrimental that it caused some uneasiness i anticipation. The doctors themselves for the first time avoided the newspaper men who were waiting for them.

Before the builtin itself was issued

who were waiting for them.

Before the bulletin itself was issued the medical men went from the house by a back door and were not seen. Dr. Rixey and Dr. Stockton remained behind. They will stay with the President all night. When it was learned that the doctors had gone a note was sent to the house and a member of the household responded. He said:

"The retention of the food taken by the President is causing restlessness and is supposed to be reasonable for some of the unsatisfactory conditions tonight. Dr. Stockton was called in because he is an eminent general practioner. All the others in attendance are strgeons.

"The surgical end of the case is coming on satisf-ctorily and the surgeons wanted to fortify their own judgment with the advice of a man skilled in general practice. The time has now come for building up the President's system. Dr. Stockton is to remain through the night. Before he went away, Dr. Mann maid to me. Ton't let this alarm you. I think the President will have got rid of the trouble by morning. The President is very, very tired. "

The gentleman to whom Dr. Mann stid this added that oil and calomel had been administered in the hope of getting rid of the matter which is causing the restlessness.

Dr. Mann, when seen later in the even-

Dr. Mann, when seen later in the evenor Mann, when sees here
ing said:

"There are symptoms of intestinal
toxomia, and the high pulse which has
somewhat puzzled us may have something to do with it. The symptom is not
serious, because it is amenable to treatment. I think the trouble will be over by
morning by the removal of the matter
from the bewels."

from the bowels."
Dr. Mynter, seen after he had reached his home, said that the trouble was intestinal toxemia, and that it was not

at all serious.

Dr. Park did not care to add anything to what was contained in the bulletin. It is the general belief tonight that while the incident may tend to retard, to a certain extent, the remarkably rapid progress toward recovery that the Presdent has been making, it will have no serious effect. There was much relief to learn that it was not so much the stom-

dent has been making, it will have no serious effect. There was much relief to learn that it was not so much the stomach as the bowels that was the cause of the trouble.

As regards the fatigue of the President, it is pediated out that he has now lain for six days with little opportunity to change his pesition, except within very narrow limits. In addition to that, the weather today, for the first time since Saturday, has been somewhat against him. It has not only been a hot day, but there was also a high degree of humidity, enough to cause a feeling of depression even to persons in robust health.

President has felt this, and it ur

depression even to persons in robust health.

The President has felt this, and it undoubtedly has something to do with the fatigue and lossitude he has developed. Thus the day which began with decidedly the best pews that has come from the sick room closed with this incident, which, although not alarming, is something of a disappointment. One thing that the bulletin has demonstrated is the absolute frankness of the physicians in their statements to the public.

Only a few persons have ventured to doubt this from the start, but even they are silenced by the issuance of a builtin which, although calculated to give an excuse for some sensationalism, is yet issued giving the exnet facts about the President's condition irrespective of what exaggerations may be put upon those facts by persons given to exaggerating. Put into a natshell, the plain fact of the situation seems to suggest that the administration of nourishment went a shade beyond what the President was able to dispose of and that there has been a slight clogging of the lowels, which, when relieved, will free him from the uncasiness and fatigue which have marked his condition during the latter part of the day. Up to moon the conversation as to the President's condition was all when he would be able to be about. It was shought that in two or three days, perhaps he might even be able to take a few whiffs, at least, of the cigar which his morning he expressed so strong a desire for. The question of when he would be able to sit up was discussed and Dr. McBurney, before he left for New York, was asked a shout this, and said:

"That is entirely a question of mechanics," he replied. "He will be physically it to sit up long before he will be mechanically fit. He is now just like a man with an unbuttoned walateout. The outer wound must have a shance to heal and four weeks before I will endorse his moving around, unless he should get uneasy and we should think it best to favor him a little."

One of the attendants in the house said that the President had taken four

a little."

One of the attendants in the house said that the President had taken four ounces of beef juice and a small cup of chicken froth, in addition to the coffee and teast

and that he also had taken a small amount of whisky by the mouth.

Mrs. McKinley today continued in the same satisfactory condition, which has given so much encouragement to those about her. The usual routine of her life at the Milburn house was followed out. In the afternoon she took her customary drive. She was not informed this evening that anything unusual was done in the way of the treatment of her husband.

Flynn's Business College, Sth and K Shortland, Typewriting-\$25 a year. ready to use, at 6th st, and N. X, ave., and 12-inch boards, \$1.50.

# the President could take was greater | RASSIEUR ATTACKS EVANS.

Recommends Charges to Secure His Removal From Office.

Sensation in the Grand Army En ensepment Over the Denunciation of the Pension Commissioner in the Commander-in-Chief's Speech.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 12.-Leo Rusieur, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, threw a bombshell into the ranks of the delerates at the opening session by recommending that the G. A. R. pre-fer charges of malfensance in office against Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans and work for his removal. After reading his address, Commander Rassieur

report I have read the report of our Pension Committee. It deals with the pension question only in a general way and offers no remedy. I now recommend struct its Pension Committee to prefer charges of malfcasance in office against Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans and se its utmost efforts to secure his removal from office."

This bold recommendation was so strong and unexpected that for a moment everybody seemed stunned. Then anti-Evans people began to shout and cheer and for a time the session was a pande

Commander Rassicur said that there was a necessity for an immediate change The speech bristled with definite cases of alleged rank injustice. He said the pension question, without any desire on the part of the order, had been the overshadowing question of the year. In part he saidı

of a cigar the day before. Today he not of the justification of the present laws; only spoke of the cigar, but said very it is simply a question involving the pres-The necessity for immediate change is emphasized by the lament of the present Commissioner when he deplores the fact that he has not been able to reduce the number of pensioners receiving the maximum rate."

Rassicur said the G. A. R. bill for a court of pension appeals falled because a bill emanated from the Interior Depart-ment with some of the first bill's features. The Interior Department bill, he said, deprived of the right of appeal over 15,000 veterans whose claims were pending. He

prived of the right of appeal over 1a,900 veterans whose claims were pending. He said Evans attempted to justify his "cruel and unnatural" conduct of the medical division of his office.

One of the first acts of the encampment was to adopt a resolution offered by General Sickles, expressing sympathy of the G.A. R. for Comrade Whiliam McKinley and congratulating hin upon the prospects for his speedy recovery.

Comrade Thille Wold, of Illinois, offered an amendment to General Sickles resolution to the effect hat the law should be so changed as to make an assault upon the President punish bile as treason. No second to the amendment was received so the Sickles resolution was adopted.

Chairman Brown, of the Pension Committee, submitted a long report which demounced Commissioner Evans and recommended the establishment of a board of appeals to consider pension claims. He was followed by General Sickles, who offered the minority report which was that President McKinley be arged to appoint a successor to Commissioner Evans when the latter's term of office had expired. General Sickles had not finished his address when the encampment adjourned until tomorrow.

While Stewart still appears to be the

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### WOULD NURSE THE PRESIDENT. Emma Goldman's Statement to the

CHICAGO, Sept. 12-Emma Goldman wants to go to Buffalo, to the bedside of President McKinley, to attend him as a professional nurse. She made the nouncement today and declares th she secures her freedom and the peop around President McKinley will permit her, she will go and nurse him annough his sickness.

"I would go and nurse him at once if they would let me," she said at the Harrison Street annex. "I had talked about t to my friends in a half serious way be fore I was arrested, and I mean what I my. You can say that I would nurse him is tenderly as ever a man was nursed would nurse the President of this cour ry as tenderly as I would a hard work ng man, whose hands are begrimed with dirt from the labor in which he gaged. I would not be an anarchist if

had not sympathy for all humanity."

"Anarchy cannot be stamped out by w. It will go on and on and will work tself upon mankind, so that all will cherish it. I have no fear either for myself or my friends in Chicago, who are under lock and key."

Telegraph wires between Buffalo and Washington and Chicago were kept hat today with messages among Secret Service officials, police, and others interested in running down those believed to have been co-conspirators. Prosecuting Attorney Taylor held a convermition this afterneon over the long distance telephone with District Attorney Pemsey, of Buffalo, relative to the babeas corpus proceedings here. He asked the Buffalo presecutor for the outline of new evidence that would be of value in resisting the writ for the release of suspects here. After the talk with District Attorney Penacey, Chief O'Neill zaid things did not look at all promising, so far as his ability te hold Emma Goldman and Isank was concerned.

With the arrival of a letter from Chief ish it. I have no fear either for myself

concerned.
With the arrival of a letter from Chief of Police Bull, of Buffalo, the case against Emma Goldman, the lecturer: Abraham Issaik, the acarchist editor, and the other Chicago "reis," charged with conspiring to kill the President, has apparently fallen through, the Buffalo police failing utterly to assign any definite or substantial reason for the detention of the prisoners.

#### HIS REMARK MADE TROUBLE An Armenian's Words About Czol. gosz Cost Him His Place.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 12.-Haros-une K. Damoorjian, an Armenian, got ate trouble by making a remark about Harry K. Johnson, where he was employ ed. Some of the girls in the fitting root vere shocked when they heard the news f the attempted assassination. "I'm glad f it, and I'd like to kiss the man who d it." remarked the Armenia:

The girls screamed and a couple of them an to their employer. He immediately ischarged the man. Chief of Police Hayten was told that the Armenian was nown to have been Crolgosz's companior t the time he shot the President. That are enough for Haydon, and he sent for he Armenian. Lamoorison was scared s adly that his tech chattered when he as told he was to be named as an ac-omplies and he sent.

Vin Pennsylvania Rallroad.

# ADMIRAL MILLER MAY SERVE.

Court of Enquiry.

It was stated list night, although the official announcement has not yet been made, that Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, retired, has been agreed upon to succeed Rear Admiral Howison in the Schley Court of Enquiry. A telegram was sent to him by Acting Secretary Hackett last night, asking him if he was n a position to serve as a member of

It is said that his selection is entirely satisfactory to Admiral Schley and his counsel, and that they were consulted upon the matter before the department the place of Admiral Howison. was no disposition on the part of Admiral Schley to dictate the choice of the member of the Court, and his attorneys informed Mr. Hackett that they were villing to accept any rear admiral on

willing to accept any rear admiral on the retired list, with the exception of two or three whom they specified. It is understood that they objected to Rear Admirals Walker and Luce, who are known to be pronounced anti-Schley men, and who hold decided convictions in favor of Admiral Sampson.

Admiral Miller, however, it is said, is eminently satisfactory. So far as known he has never expressed himself upon the merits of the Sampson-Schley controversy, and therefore is eligible to serve as a member of the Court.

He retired under the age limit in 1898, just prior to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. It is thought that he will accept the assignment, and a notification is expected from him today. His home is in Springfield, Ohlo, and he will probably come on to Washington at once, so that the Court may resume the hearing of the investigation on Monday.

#### DEATH IN A POWDER MILL. Five Persons Killed and Many Hurt

in an Explosion. PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 12.-A powder mill explosion, caused by the bursting of a boiler at the E. C. & E. Schultze Powder Works at Oakland Junction, killed and accusations made against him for five men, fatally injured two, and seriously injured eight others, occurred this afternoon at 1:24 o'clack. No information ould be obtained at the office of the company as C. E. Baldwin, who was in charge, had ordered everyone in the office to keep silent. The workmen said that the boiler exploded first and the concussion caused the storage room, the mixing house, and the magazine to blow up. The

WILLIAM TITUS, engineer, aged forty, leaves withdra's literal way of the children, and the cultile driver, aged twenty-two, unmarried lived at Newturgh, S. Y. JOHN DE PONT, employe of Hardin's Hotel, aged twenty-five, leaves wildowed mother. RICHARD VAN BLARCOM, maxon, aged thir-

e, of Cakland. HARRISON WEYBEL, driver, aged fifteen, of Fatally wounded:

ist, aged thirty-five, back broken.

The severely injured are: William Weatherwalks, mixer, aged thirty-five, burned about face and fiands, married; Abraham McMonee, carpenter, aged forty, burned severely Frank Titus, assistant engineer, brother of William Titus, who was killed, burned on face and hands; John, Fred and William Titus, aged sixteen, fifteen, and thirteen, respectively, sons of William Titus, who was killed. They are all burned bedly and have ribs and arms broken. John Farrell, roofer, aged thirty-five, bruised by fall; John O'Connor, aged thirty-five, burned and cut about face.

#### WOULD NOT RECEIVE CHUN. Baroness Von Ketteler Rejected His

Expintory Visit. BERLIN, Sept. 12.-It is reported that Prince Chun offered to make a visit of condolence to Baroness von Ketteler, formerly Miss Ledyard, of Michigan, say-ing that this would come nearer to heal-ing the wound caused by the assassination of her husband, and that it should be

# TWO NEW CHINESE EDICTS.

Sale of Offices Forbidden and Military Schools Founded. SHANGHAI, Sept. 12 .- A strong edict

was issued by the Court yesterday for-oldding forever the purchase or sale of official positions. Another edict issued at the same time directs the immediate establishment of nodern military schools in every prov-

### SHAM BATTLE AT DANTZIG. German Warships Attack the Shores

of the Gulf. DANTZIG, Sept. IL-At 8 o'clock this grand maneuvres with an attack on the shores of the guif of Dantzig, which were defended by batteries and coast fronclads. The Kalser and Czar witnessed the sham fight from the flagship Wilhelmz

There was a splendid array of ships in battle formation. The weather was fine. The dight was continued until the middle of the afternoon.

### TO TEST A HUGE BALLOON Prof. Zekeli, of Potsdam, Soon

BERLIN, Sept. 12.-Prof. Zekeli, of Potsdam, who took an active part in romoting the scheme for a balleon shortly make an experiment with an enormous balloen of 12,000 cubic metres. This balloon is about four times the size f the one in which he is about to try o cross the Mediterranean.

### BRESCI'S ALLEGED HELPER. Jaffei, Accused as an Accomplice,

ANTWERP, Sept. 12.-Jaffei, the aleged accomplice of Bresci in the assassination of King Humbert of Italy, has seen arrested here. He was in hiding mader an assumed name.

#### BOERS DRIVEN BACK. General Methuen Engages a Force East of Zeerust.

PRETORIA, Sept. II.-General Methuer as had an engagement with a Boer orce at Rhenosterfontein, east of Zeeust, in which eleven of the burghers eere killed and twenty captured. The British pursued the Boers north and in he chase killed seven and captured twenv-one of them. Pictersburg rallway line in which seven

eing driven hither and thither by five olumns under Beatson. They are now

Boers were killed.

\$1.00 To Harper's F vry and Return \$2.00 To Comberland and Refurn From B. & O. R. R. statt ., Washington, 8:0 m. Sunday, September stopping at inter mediate stations. Heturni: ave Cumbe 0:00, Harper's Ferry 8:30 p same day.

## DECIDED AGAINST HOWISON

Schley's Objection Sustained by Dewey and Benham.

Fae Court of Enquiry Meets at the Washington Navy Yard-A Quiet But Impressive Scene During the Deliberations - Formal Challenge Made by the Applicant in Person-Testimony in Proof of Ineligibility -Admiral Howison's Statement in His Own Defence-Attorney General Rayner's Strong Argument.

Before a Court of Enquiry ordered by the Secretary of the Navy the official in-vestigation of the conduct of Rear Ad-miffal Winfield Scott Schley during the Santiago campaign was begun yesterday in the new gunners' workshop at the Washington Navy Yard. After more than three years have elapsed since the pride of the Spanish navy, the fleet commanded by Admiral Cervera, was totally destroyed as it emerged from the harbor of Santiago, a Court has been convened to as-certain whether or not the actions of Admira! Schley which resulted in that cictory were right and proper.

The occasion was an important and an interesting one, as it is not only intended to settle a long standing controversy be tween the friends and partisans of two o the most conspicuous officers of the United States, but to establish important facts of American history concerning what was the greatest modern naval bat-tle and regarding the campaign which receded it.

Yesterday, after much preliminary skir mishing and maneuvring, witnessed the beginning of the battle between the two claimants for the honor of having brought about the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Admiral Schley, after ignoring the charges of Enquiry to allow his brothers in arms to determine whether or not he acted for the glory of the navy and the honor of his country, and vesterday the first point

The Court as constituted by the Navy Department comprised Admiral George Dewey, President; Rear Admiral Henry L. Howison and Rear Admiral A. E. K. Benham. Because of previously expressed opinions and sentiments prejudicial to him, Admiral Schley asked the Court as soon as it had organized to relieve Admiral Howison from service. He pre-

has been in the history of the navy proba-bly no more imposing spectacle than that who have been foremest in denouncing which was presented yesterday afternoon. Admiral Schley as a coward and an inin the gunners' workshop where the en-quiry is being conducted. The occasion was the beginning of what was virtually a trial of one of the most conspicuous if not the most conspicuous, officer of the service. It is in a measure to determine resort behind the granite hills of New whether or not be is entitled to occupy Hampshire when the enquiry was begun the position which he now holds, although in fact nothing which the Court may de-cide will disturb him in popular esteem.

There were present officers of high rank and of distinguished services and ability, who sat with men whose legal talent and forensic knowledge is famed far and wide the same of the butter were throughout the nation. The latter were

Beside him were two officers, his immediste inferiors in rank, no less gallant and typical of the high character of the Amer-casion not only of importance to Admira typical of the high character of the Amercan Navy, though their service had been less conspicuous. They were Rear Admiral Benham, whose stern look and calm deportment convey immediate evidence of his power and ability to command; and Rear Admiral Howison, suave, dignified, handsome, and with a bearing which stamps him at once as a naval officer. Such was the composition of the Court when the gavel in the hand of Admiral

#### terday afternoon. All Eyes on Schley.

But in the small cotorie of officers prominent at the opening of the Court, there was one who more than all the others was the central figure, and upor whom the people of the nation have riveted their attention with interest and admiration, not only since the morning of July 3, 1695, but for many years pre-vious. That officer was Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, the applicant at the Court.

As he stood facing the tribunal which is to determine the propriety of his ac-tions, the minds of the spectators inevit turned in retrospect over his career. They thought of him as man in a border State casting his lot with the Union while many of these about him, his friends and associates, were joining the cause of the Confederacy. T icer, leading the stormers over the couthern ramparts at Chemulpo when failure would have meant not only death, but death preceded by horrible suffer-ing and terture. They thought of him igain as he plowed through the frozen waters of the Arctic to bring succor an relief and to rescue the daring Greek starving upon the ley plains of the far the Baltimore at Valparaiso, when an er tion would have plunged his country int warfare with the sister Republic of South America. Again they thought of him a he stood upon the bridge of the Brook-lyn and gave chase and battle to the fleeing Spanish craisers, never ceasing until the last of the enemy's vessels had struck her colors, then receiving a board his victorious battleship the van mished foe, and signaling to his siste

They thought as he thought and expressed himself, that in that memorable conflict there was "glory enough for all, and then they wondered why it was the

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### THE OFFICIAL BULLETINS.

Condition of the President as Reported by His Physicians.

Following are the bulletins issued by he President's physicians yesterday: 6:20 a. m.—The President has had a comfortable night, Pulse, 122; tempera ure, 190.2.

George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the

9.30 a. m.—The President has spent a quiet and restful night and has taken much nourishment. He feels better this morning than at any time. He has taken a little solid food this morning and rei-ished it. Pulse, 120; temperature, 190.2.

Scorge B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President.

3:20 p. m.—The President's condition this evening is not quite so good. His food has not agreed with him, and has been stopped. Excretion has not yet been properly established. The kidneys are acting well. His pulse is not satisfactory, but has improved in the last two hours. The wound is doing well. He is resting quietly. Temperature, 100.2; pulse, 123.

P. M. RIXEY, M. D. MANN, ROSWELL PARK, HERMAN MYNTER, EUGENE WASDIN, CHARLES MeBURNEY.

George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to President.

Midnight—All unfavorable symptoms in the President's condition have improved since the last bulletin. Pulse, 120; tem-perature, 100.2.

P. M. RIXEY, EUGENE WASDIN, CHARLES G. STOCKTON, George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the President.

2:50 a. m.—The President's condition is very serious and gives rise to the gravest apprehension. His bowels have moved well, but his heart does not respond properly to summistion. He is conscious. The skin is warm and the pulse small, regular, easily compressible and 126, res-piration 39, temperature 190. P. M. RINEY,
M. D. MANN,
ROSWELL PARK,
HERMAN MYNTER,
EUGENE WASDIN,
CHAPLES C. STOCKTON,

George B. Cortelyou, Secretary to the

into question, and he was compelled to seek vindication. It was noteworthy that as Admiral Schley arose and stood in readiness to answer the charges made against him, the sented evidence to substantiate his objections and the Court, after considering the testimony of these with the considering the considering the testimony of these with the considering the considering the considering the constant of the co Jections and the Court, after considering the testimony of three witnesses, decided to grant the request. In consequence Admiral Howison was relieved, and it now devolves upon the Navy Department to appoint some one to sit in his stead. This will be done at once.

In times of peace and on land, there in the second of the savy proba-

> competent were not in attendance The absent Sampson was absent still. Behind the horizon when Schley was fighting and destroying the Spanish fleet, he was in the seclusion of his summer Hampshire when the enquiry was begun to determine the truth or faisity of his charge of 'reprehensible" conduct. Neith-er was the garrulous Chadwick, the West Virginian entertainer of royalty at New-port, who commanded the distant New York, in evidence. Likewise did the Court succeed in opening, conducting its affairs, and adjourning without the guiding hand

there in the interests of him who had asked that the conduct complained of he investigated. There was present the Adthere, and as for his understudy, Assismade before any other expiation. Baroness von Kettelev refused to receive him.

Prince Chun returned here this evening lie will go to Hamburg tomorrow.

Investigated. There was present the Admiral of the American Navy, world-renoward for his achievements in the disthought of when some correspondence in
tant seas, who by his great deeds has nowned for his achievements in the dis-tant seas, who by his grent deeds has which his name was mentioned was old "grandfather's" clock neared the hour placed his name upon the pages of the brought in and introduced into evidence, world's naval history beside that of Nelon, Perry, Porter and Farragut. Garbed ous by his absence, but, perhaps, all this in the becoming navy blue unform of his may be explained by the fact that none in the becoming in Manila of the witnesses on crank, embroidered with gold and lace, he sat and presided with dignity and caim demeanor such as distinguished him on demeanor such as distinguished him on summoned to Washington to hold them summoned to Washington to hold them.

In the becoming in the witnesses on crank and sation which had been going on for more though the majority of them have been summoned to Washington to hold them. of the witnesses on either side has been selves in readiness to give testimony. Yet even without them, it was a scene

Schley, but one of great concern to the American Navy. It was official, while all for three years over the merits and de merits of Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley has been unofficial,

The place was not one unworthy of this momentous occasion and gathering. It was within the confines of the old historic Washington Navy Yard, where have anchored some of the famous war ships of the American Navy, and where the great gun sheps turn out the mighty defenders of American interests, where the whirl of many wheels and the busy hum of machinery testify to the fact that the American Navy is still growing. The court room is in a new and unoccupied uilding, sufficiently apart from the workshops that their noise does not dis-turb the proceedings, and intended for uses entirely different from that which it

The room is spacious, and its acoustic roperties are had, so that It was with great difficulty that those is rest the ourt and the witnesses could determine what was soid, and it was practically im-possible for the majority of the spectaors to catch the utterances of those who rranged for the accommodation of those whose business it was to be present at the hearings. Of decorations, however, there were none, save the two large American flags which were draped upon the wall directly back of the chair occuoled by the President of the Court, and etween which sat perched, as in haughty uthority, the figure of an American

gie, upon the national shield. It was in this room and amid these urroundings that the Court assembled, untain Lemly, the Judge Advocate of the Court, with his assistants, E. P. Hanna, the solicitor in the office of the Judge Advocate of the Navy, was the first of the officials connected with the Court to arrive at the Navy Yard. For an hour and a half they were busy arranging the papers, documents and They also put things are progresses. in readiness for the members of the Court and for the applicant and his counsel. When the shrill whistles of the ole gun shops announced the hour

mly remained for the parties to the en Special Sleeper for Deer Park

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Cars and boats loaded with Lumbe

uiry to reach the place in the next hour

Rear Admiral Benham was the first of he members of the Court to arrive. He trove to the Navy Yard in a carriage

sent for him by Admiral Terry, com-mandant of the yard, as did also Rear Admiral Howigen. It was just 12:26 o'clock when Admiral Benham arrived. There were but few persons who recog-ized him as he passed down the half and utered the Court's dressing room at the astern end of the building. He was fol-owed by a colored man, who carried a alise containing the uniform of the rear smiral, which the officer immediately receded to don.

Ten minutes later Admiral Dewey, the President of the Court, reached the Navy Yard. He drove in his private carriage. With him rode his Chinese valet. The Admiral was in citizens' clothes and was received without demonstration save for few cheers from a crowd of small boys who recognized him outside the main

Awaiting the Admiral at the entrance to the gunners' workshop were Rear Admiral Terry, Captain Leutze, and Lieu-tenant Commander Bowyer. Admiral Dewey walked beside Rear Admiral Terry to the elevator near the centre of the building. They were followed by Lieu-tenant Caldwell, his secretary, and sev-eral other officers. He bowed and smiled as he entered the court room and recog-nized friends awaiting the opening of the Court. He went at once to his dressing clad in his glittering uniform of gold and

A few minutes later Rear Admiral How ison arrived and joined his colleagues in the dressing room.

It was exactly 12:43 when the big Arthe broad arch Admiral Schley gave the order to put the helm "hard aport" and the automobile executed a loop not totally unlike the famous one made by the Brooklyn, the admiral's flagship at the

hattle of Santiago.
In the carriage with Admiral Schley were his counsel, Judge Jere M. Wilson, Hon, Isador Rayner, Capt. James M. Parker, M. A. Teague, of Baltimore; Lieut, B. W. Wells, Admiral Schley's flag secre-tary, and the three witnesses who were to testify to statements alleged to have been made by Admiral Howison prejudicial to

Admiral Schley.

They were W. E. Spon, of New York;
J. A. Nichols, of Yonkers, N. Y., and F.
A. Frost, the writer of the alleged interview in the "Boston Record." The party was met by Admiral Terry, Captain Leutze, and Lieutenant Commander Bow-

Greeted by Dewey. Admiral Schley was attired in a dark blue fatigue uniform of the navy. He went at once to his dressing room back of the place reserved for the Court. Admiral Dewey at once stepped across the hall and the two officers greeted each

There was a similar greeting a few minates later between Admirals Benham and Howison. During the time which interrened before the hour for the Court to asmble there was an informal exchange of ourtesies by all parties interested in the investigation. Admiral Schley soon effected a change in his uniform and appeared in the court room. He was in good spirits and wore a please ant smile as he greeted his old friends and sequalntances. While waiting for the

Court to be called to order many spec-tators pressed forward to grasp his hand. To each he had some happy remark to make, and while it was evident from his manner that he was somewhat nervous, he preserved a deliberate and even tem-perament. He looked in perfect health, and to those who enquired he replied that he felt in excellent condition. Everything was now in readiness for the opening of the Court. There was a

of 1 o'clock, the time fixed in the precept for the assembling of the Court.

pointed hour, Admiral Dewey, followed by his associates on the tribunal, in the full uniform of their respective ranks, emerged from their private rooms and enthe witness on the stand, the applicant, and his counsel. They took their seats about the table, Admiral Dewey seating himself between his colleagues.

Opening the Enquiry. Unceremoniously he took up the gavel which lay before him and let it fall heavily upon the table. A hush fell over the assemblage; every voice was stilled; there was not a whispered utterance. There was just a half moment of silence and in calm but firm tones:

"The Court is open."

'The Court is open."

Immediately as Admiral Dewey declared the Court opened, the big guns on the water front boomed forth the saiute to the Admiral of the Navy, firing seventeen times.

Admiral Schley was standing when the Admiral Schley was standing when took a seat lesside his counsel as they sat about a table to the left and in front of the members of the Court, Captain Lemiy and Mr. Hanna sat across the table from the Caurt.

the Court.

The next step was taken when Captain Lemy, the judge advocate, himself in the uniform of a captain of the navy, arose and read Article 1.91 of the navy the uniform of a captain of the may, arose and read Article 139 of the navy regulations relating to the clearing of the court room while the Court was organizing. When he had concluded Admiral Dewey announced that instead of asking the speciators to leave, the Court would withdraw to the private conference room. Thus the fear of the speciators that they would to compelled to relinquish for a time the sears which they had so pattently held for two hours, was relieved. The members of the Court retired to their private consultation room and there for ferm minutes discussed the details of procedure of the Court. During the terim Admiral Schley remained in consultation with his counsel and chatting with friends.

When the members of the Court returned, Captain Lemiy, with the requisite formelity, proceeded to read the letter written by Rear Admiral Schley to 2 retury Long calling attention to the tacks which had been made upon him his conduct, and asking for a court enquiry to determine the facts. This placed before the Court, and the juniversal technic continued to read the juniversal temperated for the investigation, a

placed before the Court, and the paradverse then continued to read the 1 copt prepared for the investigation, a the various orders of the Navy Department which followed it regarding the relief of Rear Admiral Kimberly and the substitution of Rear Admiral Howison is his stead. These were likewise placed in evidence.

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